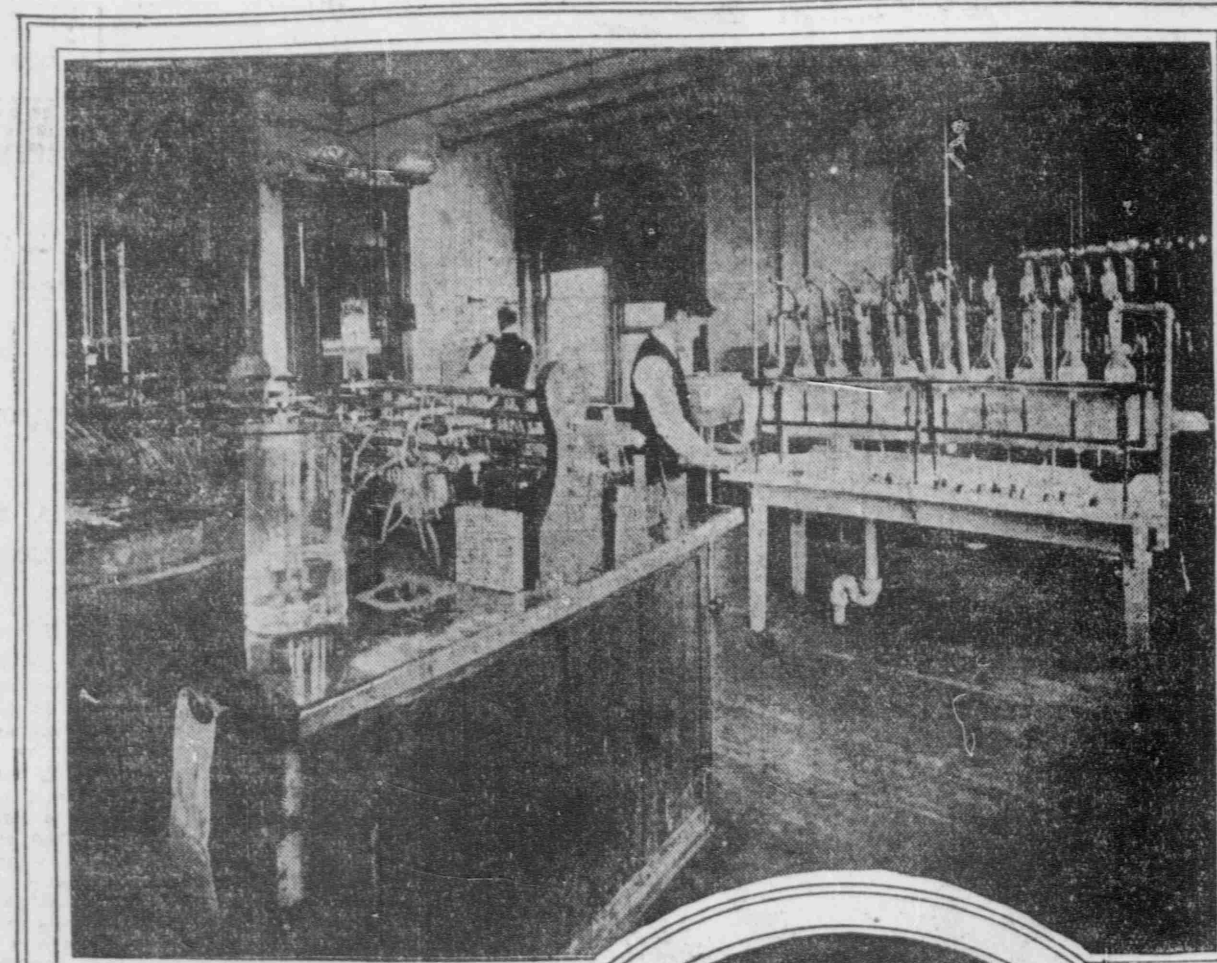


The Man Who Is Leading The Fight For Pure Food.



Chemical Laboratory
Dept. of Agriculture

Relentless Foe of All
Who Deal in Adul-
terations.

Earnest Work to Safe-
guard Public From
Frauds.

Gets Many Letters and
Keeps Some Upon a
Funny File.

The last shot in the pure food war
will be fired in the next session of Con-
gress if the hopes of Dr. Harvey W.
Wiley are realized.

A bill empowering the authorities to
examine and pass upon the purity of
all domestic foods introduced into the
States and Territories of this country
comes before the Senate for vote. Al-
ready it has passed the House. If it be-
comes a law the chain will be complete,
and hard will be the way of the trans-
gressor. For there is a law already in
effect which provides for the inspection
of suspicious foods imported from for-
eign lands. With the proposed interstate
law in working order the people of the
United States will be assured protection
against manufacturers both European
and American. What a great benefit
this will be can only be realized when
it is known how many hundreds and
thousands of frauds have been perpe-
trated here by the adulteration and false
labeling of foods imported and manu-
factured in this country.

If all the ills that flesh is heir to
originate in the stomach, as many
medical men would have us believe, it
certainly behooves the great American
people to be more careful what they
eat. Already they have come to such a
pass that many of them live on pre-
digested food and have prehistoric
theories about eating only once or twice
a day.

"It has been my ambition to live long
enough to see the American people as-
sured pure foods," said Dr. Wiley to a
Times reporter, "and I hope that a few
weeks will see its fulfillment. For more
than fifteen years I have worked to ac-
complish this end."

Dr. Wiley, the "pure food man," at
whom all manner of fun has been poked
by the joke makers, is by no means a
joke. When he took up the gauntlet
thrown down by a crowd of greedy para-
sites who were making huge fortunes
by selling to the public foods that were
not what they seemed, he determined
to quash their nefarious practices. This
work has been arduous and apart from the
large amount of purely scientific inves-
tigation which has been carried on by
the doctor as head of the Bureau of
Chemistry of the Department of Agricul-
ture.

"In the fifteen years of work we have
covered and are covering all kinds of
foods and drinks," continued Dr. Wiley.
"The results of these investigations have
been published in Bulletin 13,
which, when completed, will have thirty-
three parts. Let's hope that this com-
bination of numbers will bring hard
luck to the fraudulent dealers. We be-
gan with dairy products and are ending
with hard drinks. And apropos of these
same hard drinks, I would say that I
do not object to the sale of Scotch whis-
ky in this country nor to the sale of
domestic whisky either, but what I do
insist upon is that what is sold as
whisky shall really be whisky."

"My personal experience with Scotch
whisky is rather limited, for I do not
drink it. When I was in Edinburgh, I
bought a bottle of the genuine stuff, in-
tending to bring it to this country for
examination and comparison with the
article sold here. I packed it carefully
in my valise, but that was the last I
saw of it, for my traveling companion
drank it all, and left only the bottle.
But there is no doubt that much of the
Scotch whisky sold in the United States
is made of alcohol manufactured in, say,
Perth."

Has Manufacturers on the Hip.
"Once the manufacturers are com-
pelled to label all their products truth-
fully, people will know exactly what
they are getting. And this is just what
we have been working for so long. The
consumer will get what he wants, what
he asks for, and what he pays for. The
consumer is protected from the cheat
and the manufacturer is prevented from

cheating. In spite of the rumors to the
contrary, there has been little direct op-
position on the part of the manufac-
turers to the enactment of the pure food
laws. In the first place, to oppose laws
that are on the surface only fair and
just to the public would be a decided
black eye for the man who was trying
to put food stuffs on the market for
consumption by that same public. Nor
will these pure food laws materially af-
fect the commerce of the country ex-
cept in a direction which should com-
mend itself to all.

"The work on the pure foods has been
along two separate lines—chemical ex-
perimentation and the determination of
what were and what were not pure foods,
and the framing and carrying through
of the laws which should govern the
sale of the foods. A great deal of the
hard work has been necessary to or-
ganize the work of investigation along
scientific lines, and to perfect the execu-
tive organization. But this is usually
the case with the establishment of any
new line of work. There have been
discouragements at times, but the work
has progressed, and I hope to turn it
over to my successor on a firm basis."

Ten or fifteen years ago Dr. Wiley
used to spend a great deal of his time
in the laboratory, giving the examina-
tion of the foods his personal attention.
But today he does comparatively little
of the actual laboratory work, though
he has entire supervision of the work,
and makes frequent visits to the work-
rooms, and, test tube in hand, helps the
chemists with their experiments. The
corps working on the pure food experi-
ments now numbers more than twenty-
five, and there are five separate labora-
tories in the Bureau of Chemistry which
are devoted solely for these investigations.
In addition to these rooms are the
kitchen and dining room, which are
used for the members of the "training
table," of which Dr. Wiley is the host.

Test Table Again in Operation.
"We have just begun the table again,"
said Dr. Wiley. "The men are eating
specially prepared foods, with a view
to learn the effect of food adulterants
similar to borax."

"No, we are not feeding them upon
cold storage food exclusively. I expect
to make experiments with cold storage
food, but there will be no special table
started for them. The frozen foods
will be tried on special subjects at
different times. By the way, I am not
making war on cold storage, for I con-
sider it a great boon to mankind that
has been wonderfully perfected in the
past few years. The experiments are
only to see how far cold storage can
be used safely. I have some food in
view now which has been in cold stor-
age for two years. This will be tried
at the earliest opportunity. It appears
to be in good condition."

"The work with special tables for
food experiments is only in its second
year. It has proved a valuable addi-
tion to the experimentation with foods.
Last year when the table first started
I used to do all the marketing myself
even saw to the weighing of all the
food that was used on the table. But
now I have given this work to my
assistants. The executive work of the
bureau occupies nearly all of twelve
or fourteen hours of my day. And of
this at least half of it is taken up in
interviews. Sometimes I spend whole
days listening to arguments of amateur
chemists, answering questions of all
kinds and being interviewed by news-
paper men."

"A very large percentage of the food
frauds which have been practiced upon
the unsuspecting public are those of
false origin. I mean a manufacturer
or dealer will sell goods made in one
State or country as from some other
State or country. A case of this kind
came into the office today. A shipment

of olive oil was received at New York
labeled Italian, whereas the customs
officers have strong suspicions that the
oil originally came from Spain. Of
course, it is to the dealer's advantage
to say that the oil is from Italy be-
cause oil from that country is sup-
posed to be the best in the world. If
the importer can sell this oil as Italian
oil his profit will be much larger than
it would be if the oil was put on the
market as Spanish oil. That is a sam-
ple of what is attempted time after
time. Is there any wonder that some
law is necessary to prevent such hoaxes,
and to prevent the cheating of the
public?"

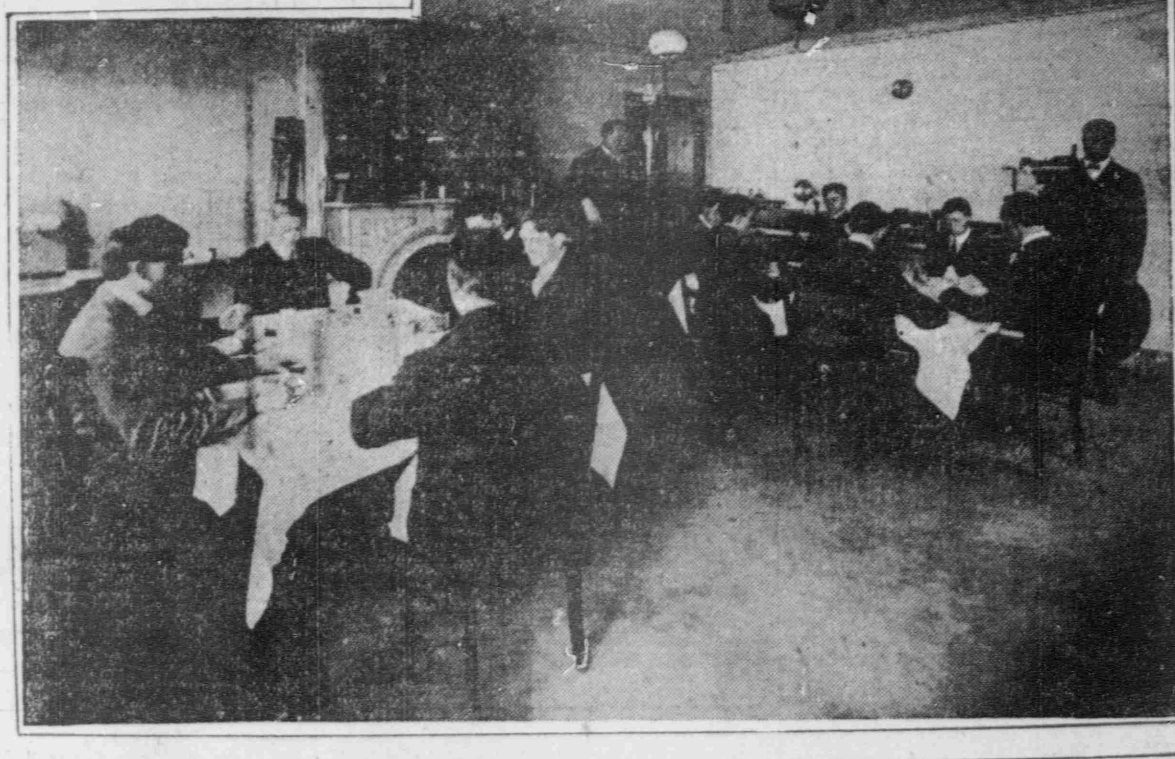
"Other practices which have been
common are the introduction of adulter-
ants to food stuffs and the sale there-
of without any mention of the fact
that these adulterants had been added,
the substitution of foreign matter for
valuable constituents, and the use of
country and those manufactured and
sold in the various States, neverthe-
less, we have small difficulty in discover-
ing the frauds. Instruction has been
given the customs officials to take care
that no impure foods be passed, and if
there is any suspicion of fraud samples
of the foods are brought to us for ex-
amination. They are sent either to
the laboratory here, or to the sub-
laboratories in New York and San Fran-
cisco. Another safeguard we have is in
the manufacturers and importers them-
selves. You may be sure that if their
trade is being cut into by the sale of
adulterated or falsely labeled food
they will not hesitate long before they
bring the matter to the attention of the
proper authorities. In this way the Gov-
ernment and the manufacturer work
together to give the public the best that
there is to be had for the money."

How the Laws Are Enforced.
"Although Congress has not provided
for a special corps of officers to ex-
amine the foods brought into the
country and those manufactured and
sold in the various States, neverthe-
less, we have small difficulty in discover-
ing the frauds. Instruction has been
given the customs officials to take care
that no impure foods be passed, and if
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there is to be had for the money."

William D. Bigelow, Dr. Wiley's chief
assistant, has direct charge of the ex-
periments which are now being made
with foods and food adulterations. All
of the analyses recorded in the various
laboratories are brought to him for ap-
proval and then put on file. The records
are as complete as a carefully ar-
ranged system can make them. The
present experiments for which a spe-
cial table has been started, go into the
minutest details. Every morsel of
food that the twelve "boarders" eat is
carefully weighed before it is eaten and
note made of it. Its effect upon the
health and weight of the eater is record-
ed as well. Once a day, before dinner,
the "boarders" must strip and weigh
in. It might be embarrassing to have
every morsel of food you eat carefully
examined as to size and weight at any
other table than this of Dr. Wiley's,
but here everybody is treated the same,
and big or little appetites are accom-
modated to the satisfaction of all, at least
in the so-called fore period. Three di-
visions are made of each series of ex-
periments, namely the fore period, when
it is determined as nearly as possible
how much food the body needs to main-
tain it at its normal weight; the preser-
vative period, during which adulterated
food is allowed the boarders; and the
adulterant is left out. The time as-
signed to each of these periods varies,
and the total time of the experiment
varies from thirty to seventy days. The
object of the after period is to restore
the "boarder" to his condition prece-
dent to the beginning of the experiment
period, if there has been any evil
change in his physical condition.



Another View of Laboratory.



Class Which Is Experimenting With Refrigerated Foods.

Three times a day the guests of the
Bureau of Chemistry assemble in the
basement of the bureau's headquarters
at Fourteenth and B Streets southwest,
where a dining room has been fitted up.
They are not loafers, even if they are
getting their daily bread free of
charge, and they give a good imita-
tion of "Johnny-on-the-Spot" every
morning at 8 o'clock, the breakfast
hour. Luncheon comes at 12 midday,
and dinner at 5:30 in the afternoon.
The members of the "hygienic table" of
the Bureau of Chemistry, as it is of-
ficially named, must be on time, as the
food has to be weighed, and if they are
late they get cold meals. The bill-of-
fare is made as varied as possible, as
the men are kept under observation for
such a long time. Roast beef, beef-
steak, lamb, veal, pork, chicken, and
turkey are among the meats selected.
Fish, oysters, and eggs also have
places on the list. Butter free from
coloring matter and salt is used. Eggs,
milk, and cream are carefully selected
from dairies inspected by the authori-
ties of the District of Columbia. The
vegetables of the season are chosen for
the table, or if they cannot be had,
vegetables preserved by sterilization
alone. Fruits, coffee, and tea, in small
quantities, make up the rest of the bill-
of-fare. A rotary bill-of-fare is only
duplicated once every seven days.

The men at the table are not watched
or spied upon. They are simply put
upon their honor to follow the rules
laid down by Dr. Wiley, and when they
leave the table for a period of recreation
they are required to sign a paper to
duplicate that they have faithfully ob-
served these rules. One thing that the
experimenters insist upon is that the
men shall not have the blues. Every
physician is familiar with the marked
effect the mental attitude has upon the
bodily health. They may be either fa-
vorable or unfavorable. Cheerful sur-
roundings and good company have a lot
to do with the good health of every
man. It has been impossible to make
the experiments without telling the
boarders what was going on, and thus
avoid all effect that the knowledge
they were eating adulterated food
might have upon them. In order to
prevent the men from taking a dislike
to any particular food in which the
adulterant was placed, the adulterant
has sometimes been placed in a capsule
and given to the men at meal times.
Then they felt a keen relish for all the
foods put before them.

Formaldehyde Tests.
In the present tests formaldehyde has
been substituted for borax. It is prob-
ably the most widely used food preser-
vative in this country next to borax.
These experiments will be of especial
interest to the milkman, for it is in milk
that formaldehyde is principally used.
There have been vegetables on the nar-
ket in which this preservative was used,
but they have been few and far between.
So as not to force every man to be a
milk drinker irrespective of his tastes,
the food which is used at the table is

adulterated according to the desired
amount.

Speaking of the borax experiments and
of the effect of such adulterants upon
the human system, Dr. Wiley said: "In
the consideration of the action of pre-
servatives of a mineral nature, such as
borax, or boric acid, it must be remem-
bered that the animal as well as the
plant possesses a certain mineral hun-
ger. These minerals serve as real foods
and also aid the functional activity of
the various organs."

"But it is admitted by all who have
examined the subject in a critical way,
even by the users of preservatives, that
in certain maximum quantities the limit
of toleration is reached in each individ-
ual and positive injury done. But it is
also well recognized that many, if not
all, of the usual foods when used in large
excess produce injurious results. The
many cases of disease produced by over-
eating, or by eating improperly pre-
pared or poorly cooked foods, or by eat-
ing at unusual times, are illustrations
of this fact. Upon this basis and upon
the further statement that when used in
extremely small quantities the preserva-
tives in question cannot be regarded
as harmful, it founded the principal
argument in favor of the use of the pre-
servatives, aside from the fact that the
foods themselves are kept in a better
and more wholesome state."

"If, however, the question of borax is
decided in favor of its use as a pre-
servative of foods, the principal is es-
tablished that all similar preservatives
may be used with impunity. Now while
a man might not eat enough preserved
meat to do him harm, yet if all the other
foods he eats held similar adulterants he
might be seriously injured."

Public Safeguarded by Labels.

"It appears, therefore, that there is
no convincing force in the argument
for the use of small quantities unless
it can be established that there is only
a single preservative used in foods,
that this preservative is used in only
a few foods, that it will be consumed
in extremely minute quantities, and that
the foods in which it is found are con-
sumed at irregular intervals and in
small quantities. On the other hand
the logical conclusion which seems to
follow from the data at our disposal
is that boric acid and equivalent amount
of borax in certain quantities should
be restricted to those cases where the
necessity therefor is clearly manifest,
and where it is demonstrated that other
methods of food preservation are not
applicable and that without the use of
such a preservative the deleterious ef-
fects produced by the foods themselves,
by reason of decomposition, would be
far greater than could possibly come
from the use of the preservative in
minimum quantities. In these cases
it would also follow, apparently, as a
matter of public information and es-
pecially for the protection of the young,
the sick, and the debilitated, that each
article of food should be plainly labeled
and branded in regard to the character

and quantity of the preservative em-
ployed."

When Dr. Wiley pronounced most of
the Scotch whisky sold in this country
creosote, raw alcohol, and water, the
native distillers and dealers in the
great American beverage threw up their
hands and crowded for joy. But no prop-
het, not even a weather prophet, and Dr.
Wiley speedily followed in the footsteps
of his illustrious predecessors. He put
his foot in it, metaphorically speaking,
when he declared that the greater part
of the American whisky sold in this
country is no better or purer than the
so-called Scotchish brands.
"Not less than 85 per cent of the
whisky made in the United States is
impure," said Dr. Wiley. "Probably an
examination of the whole would show
an even greater proportion adulterated.
We are now collecting samples of
whisky made in various parts of the
country, and will make an examination
of them later. Merely a chemical exami-
nation," added the doctor, with a dry
smile. "We shall not run an experi-
mental table for determinations along this
line."

How the Rectifiers Take It.

Since Dr. Wiley made his accusations
against the American article, there has
been a howl from the manufacturers all
over the country that has nearly deaf-
ened the department. Especially have
the voices of the rectifiers been raised
in a shrill chorus. For it is they who
furnish the great part of adulterated
whisky. One indignant party writes
in these by no means uncertain terms:
"The rectifiers of the country pay into
the United States Treasury more than
\$130,000,000 annually. They do more than
any other industry to support the Gov-
ernment of the United States. It will be
found that your policy is shortsighted
and inimical to the Government's inter-
ests, and we believe that you have out-
lived your usefulness."

This came from a prominent firm of
whisky men, and there have been others.
Those interests have frankly served no-
one but Dr. Wiley that they will do their
best to separate him from the Govern-
ment service as soon as may be.
Furthermore the rectifiers hotly claim
that their product is as good as any
whisky produced.

Dr. Wiley could make his fortune now
by leaving the Government service, con-
necting himself with a whisky house,
and giving some particular brand his
unqualified indorsement. For he has re-
ceived letters from all parts of the coun-
try beseeching his advice as to pure
whiskies. A letter from Gen. Lew Wal-
lace, author of "Ben Hur," said in part:
"Won't you be good enough to tell me
where and of whom I can get some really
pure rye whisky? I am in need of a
supply of the article, not for merchan-
dise, but to put down in my cellar for
my own use and that of my friends."
This letter is a fair example of a flood
of them, daily pouring in.

Famous Poison Squad
Is Not Composed of
Loafers.

Crusader Reviews Work
That He Has So Far
Achieved.

Last Shot in War to Be
Fired at Next
Congress.

But the peculiar letters which come
into Dr. Wiley are not all from those
who are interested in the whisky ques-
tion. He gets advice, that cheapest of
human commodities, from all sorts and
conditions, of men and women. The no-
tice that he was going to start a table
for special food experiments drew hun-
dreds of applications, and still draws
them. One man whose specialty has
hitherto been "wild and farm lands"
in Wisconsin and the Dakotas wrote as
follows:

"I have observed from time to time
articles in the newspapers in regard to
your experiments with preservatives for
foods by tests upon persons under your
charge and direction, and now it occurs
to me that you might wish some 'new
boarders.' And, if so, will you kindly
inform me under what arrangements I
would offer myself. I am fifty-two years
old, in good health, young in appear-
ance, being taken as perhaps forty or
so years old. The land business has
been only a temporary affair with me,
and the office work in which I have been
employed has failed. So I would look
upon this as a new job."

A member of the West Side Athletic
Club in New York, who runs better
than he writes, wrote to Dr. Wiley in
regard to some tests of tobacco which
the Department of Agriculture made.
It read:

"Reading about the experiments you
are going to make on tobacco users, I
would like to be one of your Subjects. I
have used tobacco for about ten years,
and never found any ill effects from it.
I have used it continually while training
I can run from one to twenty-five miles
without stopping. Could you have me
run every day, leaving only what effect to-
bacco would have on me I think I would
make an interesting subject. I have got
an open challenge to run any amateur
runner in the country a 12 or 24-hour
race, hoping to hear from you, I re-
main, etc."

A Poet on Borax.

One of the most amusing letters on
Dr. Wiley's files came from a Massa-
chusetts sage. It was on the subject of
borax that he tackled the department.
"I am poet, novelist, archeologist,
former, etc., about soda and faithfully
on soda and borax and this is why I
write to you. I know of the experiments
being tried in your department and I
can help you. I can enchain a cadaver
as it was done 4,000 years ago, but I will
dissolve all the fluids, lubricants, fat
in the body, leaving only a little of the
muscles and tendons on the bones like
leather. Borax is one form of soda.
Borax is a devil; boric acid worse.
"I am sorry our country is ruined so
by trusts, monopolists and butchers and
R. R. magnates. People will begin soon
to call things by their right names."
The poet in him could not help break-
ing out and he added these verses,
which he called "An Address to Con-
gress."

"Of all the devils in this world of grace
Perhaps the trust-fiend takes the
strongest place;
The strike-fiend is a power far from
small;
Perhaps the borax-fiend will beat them
all."

"When the trust Judas tries the state
to block,
Taking his millions out of watered
stock,
It is not public policy I see,
High treason is the name that comes
to be."

"The public Judas will all trades con-
trol;
Behold and see; a Congress without
the people freeze and they begin to
die;
We thing of Haman and his gallows
high."

"Congress awake! your bleeding
country calls!
Congress awake! you freeze in your own
halls!
Congress awake! be to the people true!
The people now demand this right of
you."

US v Navarro et al
20cr160

B

Motion to Dismiss 1-2

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